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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price, including Postage, to any
part of the world \$1.
per annum.

No. 16,887.

號九月六年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

己丁大歲年大國華中

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THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
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HONGKONG.
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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m...Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m...Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m...Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller's order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
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ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$1.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS,



TELEPHONE 482.

COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repellent.

PRICE, 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

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THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
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Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND
1" to 15"

CABLE LAID
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CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND
3" to 10"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to:

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 tons long.

Town Office, 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 462.
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Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PEI WAI, Manager.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONGKONG LTD.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADmirably situated at Victoria Gap.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies

rooms, Roof Garden. Terms - £10 per day net.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"

P.O. PEUSTEE,

Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE

IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 per annum, EXCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 28.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reports:-

The enemy heavily bombarded
Fontaine-lès-Croisilles. We repulsed
attacks to the south of the
Cojeul river. German raiders entered
our trenches to the east of
Vermelles, but were immediately
repelled.

THE FIGHTING AROUND LENS.

DURHAMS BEAT OFF A COUNTER-ATTACK WITH SPADES.

LONDON, June 28.

Correspondents at Headquarters state
that during the fighting in the vicinity
of Lens, a detachment of the Durhams
beat off a German counter-attack with
spades. The Durhams were digging a
new trench in the darkness when the
enemy infantry suddenly appeared.
The Durhams had no time to seize their
rifles or to summon help, and they went
for the Westphalians with uplifted
spades, bringing several to the ground
and scattering the others.

A second counter-attack, by so-called
"storm troops," was an equally miser-
able failure. These troops are merely
youths of eighteen years of age. A new
experiment in German attacks is
that they are commanded chiefly by
non-commissioned officers. Their moral
has been badly shaken by the constant
shelling and night raids.

THE "DRAGON'S CAVE" FIGHT.

LONDON, June 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, amplifying the descrip-
tion of the fighting at Dragon's Cave,
says that the cave stopped the French
attack which began on April 16. Both
sides succeeded in establishing them-
selves in the trenches traversing the
roof of the stronghold, but its possession
gave the advantage to the Boches. The
natural and artificial channels of
communication enabled them to bring
up reserves from the shelter when
required. The capture of the cave and
the spur jutting out from the
adjoining crest, called "The Finger,"
and the neighbouring positions, whence
the garrison might expect assistance,
began with a five-day bombardment. The French then
took possession of the southern entrance.
Their fire commanded the main
entrance, nullifying its use, but it was
impracticable to force a passage by the
southern entrance, which the Germans
posts commanded from within. An
attacking force, consisting of picked
men, attacked above the ground and
rushed the German trench line above
the cave, and almost instantly stopped
all exits. The Boche machine-guns put
in the shaft, running down to the
interior of the cave, between the
opposing trenches, was put out of action
by liquid fire, and the French through
a hole made in the roof, steadily poured
in bombs. As their tenure became
impossible, the Germans, who numbered
317, surrendered.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, June 28.

A French communiqué reports:-
The artillery struggle is particu-
larly active in the regions of Hure-
bie and Mont Cornillet.

A German attempt on the Watt-
weiler salient, to the north-east of
Thann, failed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were
brought down.

AN ALLIED MILITARY

CONFERENCE.

Rome, June 28.

The crop reports in the German
papers state that the harvest is
unsatisfactory owing to drought and
destructive hailstorms. The Bava-
rian Ministry of Agriculture has
ordered the fire brigades to be
employed on irrigation.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, June 28.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to
make an important speech at
Glasgow on Friday.

(Continued on Page 8)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following SCRIP CERTIFICATES - No. 6068 for 5 shares numbered 3023 and 4483/8 in the name of Mrs. Marjory Grant Smith of Hongkong, and No. 6280 for 5 shares numbered 2018, 3922 in the name of Mr. Eric Grant Smith of Hongkong have been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 13th proximo, new Certificates will be issued to the said Mrs. Marjory Grant Smith and Mr. Eric Grant Smith, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificates will be recognised by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1917

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, held at the MASONIC HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commenced on that day throughout the Empire a collection was made in aid of the HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

Fremasons not present at the Meeting who wish to subscribe may, until 7th July, send donations to W. J. TUTUNZ, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.

By Command of the D.D.G.M.

Hongkong, June 27, 1917. 1917

BROADWOOD PIANOS

NEW MODELS
JUST RECEIVED
SPECIALIY
MADE

FOR THIS CLIMATE
SOLE AGENTS:

ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.

16, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1822.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 481.

Hongkong March 20, 1914.

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Books and Stationery,
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China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piec Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oils' Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2½ to 6%.

Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1814).

22, Anchorage Lane, London, E.C.

Cable Address: "ANNUAL" LONDON.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE CHINA MAIL

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

PRICE 6/- (ONE SHILLING)

INTIMATIONS

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 6 of 1912, MONDAY 2nd July has been proclaimed a General Holiday and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for BUSINESS on that day.

Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1917

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section.)

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that commencing on SATURDAY, 30th instant, and on each succeeding Saturday until further notice, Tickets will not be supplied on the Train leaving Kowloon at 12.30 P.M.

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, June 28, 1917. 1917

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OWING to the greatly increased cost of manufacture it has been decided to raise the price of Ice to 1 cent per lb. from the 1st July next.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

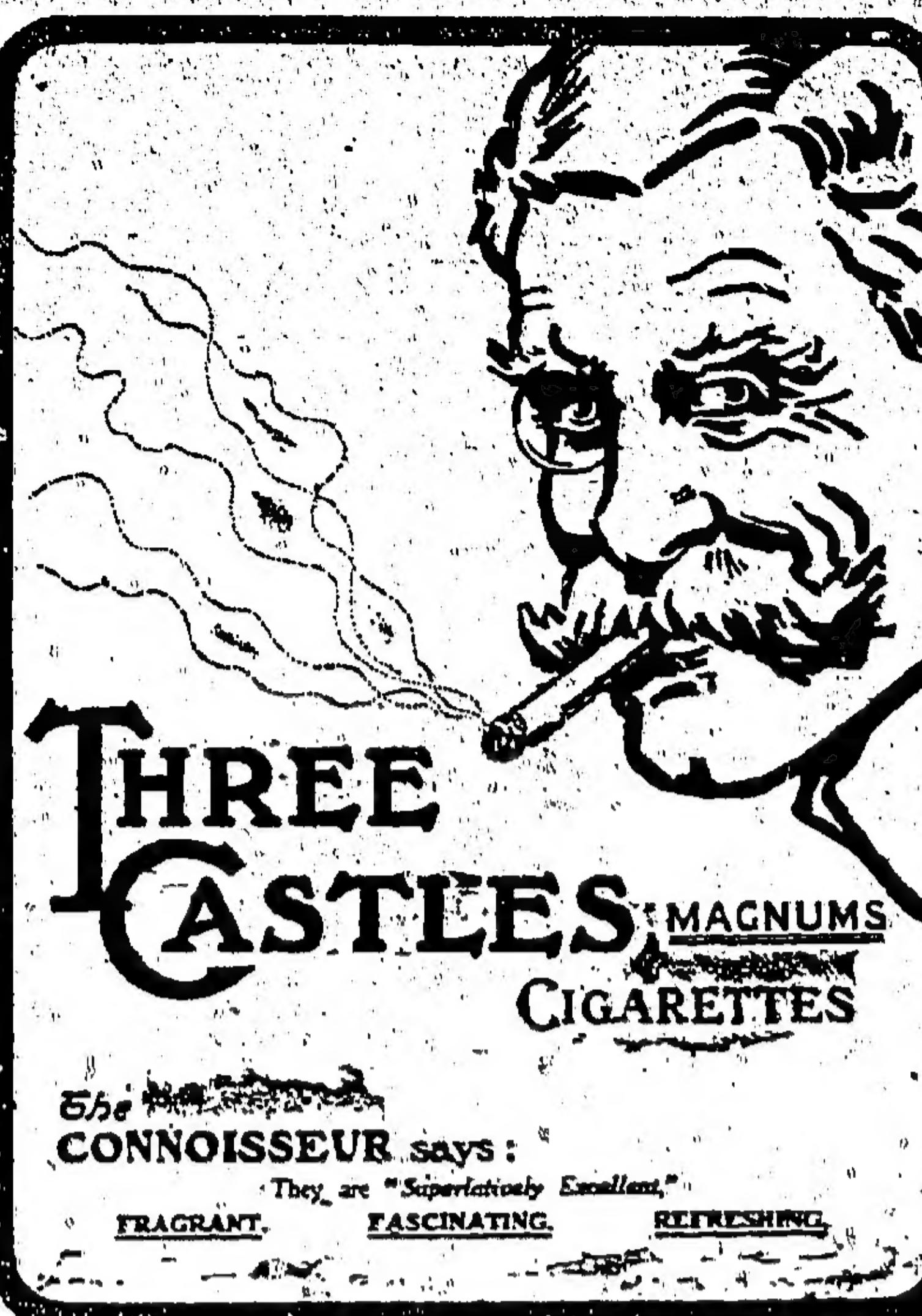
Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1917

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STRAIGHT USE

THE CHINA MAIL.



This Advertisement is issued by BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

May 2.

JAPAN AND THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

During the war years Japan has made extraordinary progress in the chemical industries and is making rapid strides in the direction of independence of outside supplies, says the "Glasgow Herald." In the year immediately preceding the war, Japan imported chemical products of a value considerably in excess of ten million pounds sterling. Her chemical industries were then still in their infancy but now, after three years of new work, she is contemplating the day when she will not need to import her supplies of a wide range of chemicals, but will actually be an exporter. For such compounds as soda ash and caustic soda she will be a big customer of Great Britain and America for many years to come, for she lacks the foundation which we possess — namely a cheap and abundant supply of salt. On the other hand, the output of acids in Japan is sufficient for her own needs. Before the war the great Japanese match industry depended upon Europe for its phosphorus, but now Japan is making her own phosphorus from a raw material imported from the Southern Pacific Islands. She is also making her own carbolic acid, and since the war she has placed the manufacture of dye stuffs as a solid foundation. The country that will suffer most from Japan's enterprise in this direction will fortunately be Germany.

A NATIONAL HYMN.

The war promises to give us a national hymn; Isaac Watts' "Our God, our help in ages past." This version of the 30th Psalm had previously taken a strong hold on the public consciousness, but now its leading position seems to be assured.

It had expressed our varying emotions at the two Jubilees of Queen Victoria, at the deaths of the old Queen and of her successor, and at the coronations of King Edward and King George; in the past month it has been identified with all the war communions, and in the last weeks it was sung at the dedications of the new Alliance with the sons of Scotland in the world struggle for liberty and righteousness.

IN SCOTLAND, GREAT EVENTS WITHIN THE FAMILY CIRCLE WILL ALWAYS BE ASSOCIATED

WITH "O GOD OF BETHHEL;" AND THE SPLENDID VERSION OF THE 124TH PSALM BEGINNING "NOW ISRAEL MAY SAY, WITH ALL ITS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS, MUST

ALWAYS BE THE SONG OF PRAISE FOR A NATIONAL DELIVERANCE. BUT THESE, AND OTHERS WHICH READILY OCCUR TO THE MEMORY, ARE CONNECTED WITH SPECIAL LOCALITIES OR WITH SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

"OUR GOD, OUR HELP IN AGES PAST" HAS BECOME THE ALMOST UNIVERSAL SONG OF THE WHOLE NATION AND OF ALL THE CHURCHES, AND IT HAS PROVED TO BE CAPABLE OF EXPRESSING A LARGE VARIETY OF NATIONAL EMOTIONS.

A CROWNED REPUBLIC.

After reading many of the comments upon Mr. Wells' half-hearted monarchial republican project, one would suppose that the inventor of so many ideas had also invented the phrase "crowned republic." Readers of Tennyson are likely to dimly remember

the little gentle as nature's lassatives which dispel constipation, liverishness, bilious headaches, clear the complexion and purify the breath. Of all chemists or apothecaries 60 cents a vial of Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. of Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

THE CHINA MAIL.



Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. N. C. 4th & 6th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
MURKIN HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

SATURDAY,
the 30th June, 1917, at
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINEN,
etc., etc., etc.

Consisting of—

Bed Sheets, Cushion Covers, Bed
spreads, Table Cloths and Serviettes,
Dusters, Glass Cloths, Towels, &c.

A number of Lady's Blouses,

And
A quantity of Lace Curtains.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 22, 1917. 1904

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

WEDNESDAY,
the 4th July, 1917, commencing
at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

As follows—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture
comprising Double and Single Brass-
mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Tables,
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated
Ware, etc.

2 Pictures in good condition, Electric
Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teak-
wood Screens; a quantity of Blackwood
Furniture Engravings, Pictures, Large
Hall Clock, etc., etc.

Also

Tenants' Poles and Netting, Porcelain
Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath Brass,
Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second
hand), Child's Cot, Pramulabulators,
etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 26, 1917. 1904

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of
Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES &
HOUGH have received instructions to
sell by Public Auction.

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m.
at their Sales Room, Ice House Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria
Hongkong, and being Rural Building
Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of—

The piece or parcel of ground and
premises known as "Lyshott," 104 The
Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the
Colony of Hongkong with an area of
about 10 acres.

Plotted and registered in the Land Office
as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired
residue of a term of 75 years created
therein by an indenture of Crown Lease
dated the 23rd day of April 1898.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson &
Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or
to the undersigned.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood—and
plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—it
gives life, brain, nourishment,
strength, replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

A MOVING STORY OF THE SEA.

THE SINKING OF THE ALNWICK CASTLE.

CAPTAIN'S GRAPHIC REPORT.

MANY women approach the critical
changes period of their lives that
comes between the ages of forty and
fifty, unmindful of its tremendous
importance to their future health and
happiness. Not understanding the
functional changes taking place in their
bodies, they work beyond their strength,
often break down, become nervous
wrecks, their bodies suffering with
fatigue and their weakened nerves
trailing at every step. Often in their
weakened condition capillary hemorrhage
becomes excessive, this added drain
compelling them to take to their beds
from nervous exhaustion.

What these women need is something
that will instantly relieve the pressure
on the overworked nerve centers and
give them the vitality to stand up under
the grueling strain. A wonderfully
effective result is given in such
conditions by the simple use of Sargol
Tablets, a skillful combination of six of
the best nerve and strength-vitalizing
elements known to modern chemistry.
These little tablets contain no dangerous
habit-forming drugs and are entirely
harmless in their action but they quickly
build up and strengthen the entire
nervous system by feeding directly to
the tired/debilitated nerve cells, in
artificial form, the very necessary
elements of which nature is depriving
them.

Thousands of women could testify
that Sargol Tablets strengthen the jaded
nerves, revive the tired brain and put
the energy and courage into your body
that enables you to stand up under the
unusual strain of the changing period.

All the leading chemists in Hongkong
have Sargol Tablets for sale.

"Don't worry take Sargol."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

ON

SATURDAY,
the 30th June, 1917, at
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINEN,
etc., etc., etc.

Consisting of—

Bed Sheets, Cushion Covers, Bed
spreads, Table Cloths and Serviettes,
Dusters, Glass Cloths, Towels, &c.

Also

A number of Lady's Blouses,
And
A quantity of Lace Curtains.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 22, 1917. 1904

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

ON

WEDNESDAY,
the 4th July, 1917, commencing
at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

As follows—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture
comprising Double and Single Brass-
mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Tables,
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated
Ware, etc.

2 Pictures in good condition, Electric
Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teak-
wood Screens; a quantity of Blackwood
Furniture Engravings, Pictures, Large
Hall Clock, etc., etc.

Also

Tenants' Poles and Netting, Porcelain
Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath Brass,
Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second
hand), Child's Cot, Pramulabulators,
etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 26, 1917. 1904

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of
Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES &
HOUGH have received instructions to
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MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m.
at their Sales Room, Ice House Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria
Hongkong, and being Rural Building
Lot No. 19.

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the
Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of
July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of
the Public Works Department, by Order of
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of LAND above Bowen Road,
in the Colony of Hongkong, with a term
of 75 years, with the option of
removal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the
Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one
further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. 1908

Boundary Measurements
(approximate)

No. 1908

Length
Width
Depth
Total Area

Meters
Feet
Inches
Meters
Feet
Inches
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Feet
Inches

1908

Boundary Measurements
(approximate)

No. 1908

Length
Width
Depth
Total Area

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1908

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(approximate)

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Inches

THE CHINA MAIL.

WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
 QUALITY; NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
 ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
 HONGKONG.
 TELEPHONE No. 616.



THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Linen, Ladies' Blouses, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, July 1.—Dominion Day, Canada.
 MONDAY, July 2.—General Holiday.
 TUESDAY, July 3.—3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.
 WEDNESDAY, July 4.—Anniversary of American Declaration of Independence, (1776).
 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc., etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough.
 THURSDAY, July 5.—3.55 a.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.
 7.35 a.m.—Full Moon.
 FRIDAY, July 6.—Princess Victoria's birthday (1880).
 SATURDAY, July 7.—3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good with.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$38 per annum; per quarter and per month, pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Order for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 50 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertising, see on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5 Wyndham Street, not later than 11 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertising, see on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "Mail," Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

CHINA MAIL
OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS.
 PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
 IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
 GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
 HOME; AND THUS KEEP IN
 CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
 COLONY.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.
 DO not suffer from cramp, colic or
 pain in the stomach when Chia
 Benlein's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
 Remedy goes to the right spot and gives
 immediate relief. You cannot afford to
 be without it if you are subject to
 attacks of this kind. For safety all
 Chemists and Druggists.

generally planted on each side with rows of fine trees, so that they look like some of the fine roads in England and on the Continent of Europe, and in some places, like grand avenues. What a paradise China would be for the motorist had these fine roads been maintained! Alas, very little trace of them is left to-day. The *Far Eastern Review* does not exaggerate when it gives the following description of the "roads" of modern China: "Traffic usually wears its own track through wastes or ploughed fields, or along beds of streams, or on the slopes of foothills. In the rains, passage is impossible for carts, owing to the depth of the bogs and the intensity of the mud. In the dry season travel is rendered arduous by the dust and the general deplorableness of the bumpy way. Motor-driven vehicles are impossible. At all times the strain on horse, or mule or donkey flesh is terrific."

All roads are deep ruts, and drivers keep to the ruts. Carts from one district cannot traverse the apologies for roads in other districts without altering the gauge of the wheels, for the simple reason that the ruts made by the carts of one district determine what the carts from any other district must adopt in the way of gauge. To provide for alterations of this nature some carts have long enough axles to permit of an immediate widening or narrowing of the wheels, but most carts are compelled to change axles entirely upon entering a section where narrower or wider gauge is the rule. So habituated have the carters become to this practice that they see no disadvantage in it. So philosophic are they that they never think of making a general attempt to persuade officialdom to construct and maintain "properly-designed roads." Perhaps, now, that the Military Governor of Hunan has set the example other Governors may follow it. The great improvement in the roads in recent years at Peking—the direct result of the advent of the motor car—affords a valuable object lesson to high officials visiting the capital. What can be done at Peking in this respect can be done elsewhere in China. Labour is cheap and abundant and the construction and maintenance of properly designed roads in China would not only solve the problem of what shall be done with the disbanded troops, a subject which has vexed many provinces since the Revolution, but the undertaking would lead to the steady progress and development of trade which is severely handicapped by the lack of the most ordinary transport facilities.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HUMPHREYS.—Suddenly, at sea, on board the Empress of Asia, WILLIAM GRIFFITH HUMPHREYS, on Tuesday, June 19th. (By cable.)

DEATH.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, June 29, 1877.

A STARTLING INNOVATION
 IN CHINA.

THIS description is applied by the *Far Eastern Review* to the report that the Military Governor of Hunan is building a 24ft.-road from Changsha to Hengchow. Strange as it may seem to those who do not know China, the making of a road is indeed a startling innovation. The reference books tell us that there are said to be 2,000 "Imperial" roads in China, but it is explained that the majority of these highways are narrow tracks or mere footpaths. There was time when the Government of China paid considerable attention to the matter of road communications, and even fifty years ago travellers were able to write with admiration of the roads in North China; but the Manchu dynasty allowed these highways to fall into general and complete disrepair. Taking at random a book published in 1870 by a missionary describing his journeys in China ("Journeys in North China" by the Rev. A. Williamson) we find him writing: "Few things impress the traveller more than the large-mindedness, ability, vigilance and vigour of the former Emperors and the greatness of the Empire than these roads [i.e. the great highways radiating from the capital in all directions]; we do not wonder at the touches of exaggeration which mark the pages of MARCO POLO and the Jesuit fathers, for the bridges, cuttings, and the fine cities then in their glory would form a powerful contrast to the roads and works in their native countries." But the writer was constrained to add: "And perhaps nothing so painfully demonstrates the decadence and utter emasculation of the present rulers of China than the wretched condition of many portions of these fine roads, which could be repaired by the expenditure of a little thought and a very little money." But that expenditure has remained lacking and the result is that to-day there is nothing in China resembling the roads which, but fifty years ago, commanded the admiration of travellers. Where, for example, can be found to-day in China highways which are "perfectly level" where you can travel "at the rate of thirty-five to forty miles a day." Yet this is the description given by the mission ary quoted above of the highways in the province of Chihli, and parts of Honan and Shantung fifty years ago. Again we read: "In the Shanxi passes and several other places the labour expended is stupendous, quite in keeping with the other huge undertakings in this Empire, such as the Grand Canal and the Great Wall. These roads are usually from seventy to eighty feet broad in the plains, and are

REBEL DISTURBANCES IN SHANSI.

The Tukwan of Shansi telegraphs that rebels have occupied the City of Wanping and eight districts have joined the rebels.

The Government have received a report that another official desires the Tukwanship of Shansi and is inducing the people to create trouble.

ETHICS OF BABY-KILLING.

Mr. Lloyd George has received a letter from the Rev. Principal W. B. Sabine, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, and the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, as follows:

We understand that the recent raid upon the open town of Fréiburg was undertaken in pursuance of such a policy (reprisals), and that it may be only one among other measures that are in consideration. We write strongly to urge upon you that there is a large body of Christian opinion in this country which views such measures with grave disapproval; we ourselves strongly share in this feeling, and on the highest Christian ground.

In addition, however, to these grounds, we are convinced that it would be highly inexpedient for the Allies to make any attempt to compete with Germany in inhumanity. Surely, our cause will stand higher with mankind by our keeping free from a policy which, while futile in itself, will only tend to foster permanent hatred on both sides.

We have roused the moral indignation of mankind against "baby-killers" let it not be said that even under extreme provocation we were partners in their evil deeds.

FINE JEWELS AT CHRISTIE'S.

Some magnificent jewels were disposed of at Christie's recently: fifty-five lots realizing nearly £27,000. Chief interest centred in several necklaces belonging to a nobleman. Of these, the highest price was £2,000, paid for a three-row pearl necklace composed of 100 gems. A brilliant collet necklace, thirty-five diamonds and brilliant necklace, £4,000. The next highest price was £2,400, paid for an emerald and brilliant necklace from the same collection. A nine-row pearl necklace, which belonged to the late Sir Joseph Beecham, brought £1,000.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIAHOREA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Prepared for it in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effectual. It is always to be depended on. For sale at all Chemists and Druggists.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

AN OFFICIAL BRIBERY SCANDAL.

EX MINISTER OF FINANCE
 SENTENCED.

(Wah Tse Yut Po's Service.)

PEKING, June 28.

The District Procurator yesterday sentenced Dr. Chan Kan To, formerly the Minister of Finance, and two subordinate officials of the Department to "third class banishment" or in lieu thereof three years' imprisonment, for obtaining money by fraudulent means.

Dr. Chan's younger brother, Chan Ting Ming, who was not on officially but was connected with the transaction out of which the proceedings arose, was sentenced to one year and six months imprisonment.

A merchant named Chang Siu Ban, was sentenced to one year and eight months' imprisonment for offering the bribe. Three other merchants charged with offering bribes got off scot-free.

Certain other persons, who have evaded arrest are to be tried when captured.

The ex-officials are appealing in the higher Court to-day against the sentence imposed upon them.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
 AND CANTON.

A telegram from Peking state that the President is sending Ching So Jun to Canton immediately with a personal letter advising General Li Lieh Kwan to await the Government's settlement of the present trouble.

Another telegram says that the Government has received information that General Luk Wing Ting, Inspector General of the West River region, is coming to Peking to be Chief of the General Staff.

It is reported that General Chang Hau will not leave the capital until his wish is realised.

LI KING HI.

Li King Hi (whose nomination as Premier the late Parliament approved) has been trying hard to obtain the Tukwanship of Kiangsu. He is advocating the transfer of Feng Ko Cheng (Vice-President) to Peking to be Chief of the General Staff.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

MUNITION MAKING.

REVIEW OF THE WORK BY DR. ADDISON.

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, strikingly reviewed the work of the Ministry of Munitions since it started two years ago. He paid a tribute to the courage and uncanny insight of Mr. Lloyd George, which was unique, and to the splendid efforts of the men and women, the employers and employed, providing an imperishable memorial of British genius and resource. He pointed out that munition works would be valuable industrially in peace time.

Showed the magnitude of the production of explosives, he gave, as an instance, the fact that Great Britain's capacity for production in 1917 was four times the capacity of March 1916 and 28 times the capacity of March 1915. With regard to gun ammunition, we had, reached such a state of production that we had been able to divert some of the factories to assisting other branches.

Dr. Addison mentioned that a large quantity of a new kind of explosive had proved most valuable in facilitating the "Spring offensive" and in saving life. A great reserve of field gun ammunition had been provided, and arrangements were now working so smoothly that despite the enormous expenditure of ammunition at the front, the stock of filled shells had only decreased by seven per cent., after the first nine weeks of the offensive. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was enthusiastic regarding the quality of the ammunition and the expert of machine-guns and rifles, which was fully equal to the demand.

HOW RAILWAY MATERIAL WAS SUPPLIED.

Regarding the supply of railway material for the army, Dr. Addison said that railway lines had been pulled up at home, and India, Australia and Canada had also contributed. The Government of Canada held a meeting, and within 48 hours arranged, if necessary, to pull up 800 miles of railway lines and ship it complete. Altogether, over 2,000 miles of track had already been supplied and there were considerably over 1,000 locomotives.

IMPROVED TANKS.

Supplies of new and improved tanks were coming forward excellently, and it was hinted that there were further developments in this connection.

OVERSEAS TRANSPORT.

Dealing with the overseas transport, Dr. Addison said that we were interested in nearly a million and a half tons of shipments monthly; nevertheless, since the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare, the heaviest loss of any single shell component shipped from America was under six per cent. Dr. Addison mentioned that Sir Frederick Black had visited India in order to assist in the production of munitions there. The Government was very hopeful that the valuable suggestions Sir Frederick Black had made would have good results. He also mentioned that an inter-Allied Bureau had been established in London in order to pool the Allies' requirements in America, and to avoid competitive buying.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES.

Dr. Addison said that he anticipated very valuable results from the work of Sir Lionel Phillips' Committee for the development of the mineral resources of the United Kingdom; and he hoped that before the end of the year our production of steel, which, before the war was only about one-third of our requirements, would be doubled by a scheme which involved the working up of Australian zinc concentrates which formerly was largely controlled by the Germans.

Dr. Addison announced that there were 30,000 skilled munition volunteers, while 40,000 soldiers had been released from the Colours and 80,000 army reservists were employed in munitions. The reduction in the cost of shell components, compared with last year, represented a saving of £40,000,000. He stated that the Ministry was taking steps to provide tenders with information regarding the almost infinite mineral resources of the Empire.

THE LOSS OF THE P. & O. "MONGOLIA."

LONDON, June 28. It is stated that four British engineers and ten lascars of the "Mongolia" were killed by the explosion (when she struck a mine) and also that two Europeans and one Parsee, who were passengers, are missing.

[The "Mongolia" was a vessel of 9,500 tons gross built in 1903. Her length was 320 feet, and speed 18 knots.]

THE TORPEDOED DUTCH SHIPS.

ANOTHER GERMAN EXPLANATION.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.

An official statement has been issued at Berlin confirming the compensation for the seven torpedoed Dutch ships.

It declares that the torpedoing was due to the derangement of the submarine's wireless apparatus.

This is in striking contrast to the announcement of February 26 which threw the responsibility on the Dutch shipowners.

THE VICTIMS OF AIR-RAIDS.

COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDANTS.

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government would compensate the dependents of the victims of air-raids, retrospectively and prospectively.

GERMAN PRISONERS ESCAPE THROUGH FINLAND.

PETROGRAD, June 28. Newspapers state that 4,600 German prisoners escaped through Finland in one month. The Finns did not assist in their recapture.

GERMAN GOLD EXPORTED TO HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.

The "Handelsblad" states that twelve million florins' worth of gold has been received by a Dutch Bank, it is believed, from Germany.

DYNAMITE ON A BRITISH SHIP AT STOCKHOLM.

LONDON, June 28.

A telegram from Stockholm states that dynamite was discovered on a British steamer which is being loaded here. German agents are suspected.

TURKEY AND ALBANIA.

ROME, June 28.

The "Messaggero Salonicco" correspondent states that Essad Pasha has protested at the Italian protectorate over Albania.

A CANADIAN STRIKE ENDED.

CALGARY (Alberta), June 28.

A strike of 80,000 colliers in western Canada which had been in progress since April, has ended. The Government Commissioner ordered an immediate resumption of work.

ESPIONAGE AT COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.

The police, in investigating a local espionage case, have arrested the head of a Copenhagen office, two women assistants and three men who were frequent visitors to the office. All speak German.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR PROBLEM.

LONDON, June 28.

Lord Milner's reference, in the House of Lords, to the employment of prisoners-of-war on agricultural work followed a statement that he had spent days hunting for labour. He was able to report substantial progress. He added that the chief reliance must still be placed on military labour. The military authorities were most sympathetic and had voluntarily released 40,000 men from the home defence forces for the Spring operations and 17,000 for the harvest, but this was insufficient for the Government's big programme. An absolute order had now been issued that no more men engaged in agriculture should be recruited except by the consent of the Agricultural Committees. The soldiers now on the land, who would have been recalled to the Colour on July 25, would not be recalled unless replaced by men of equal efficiency. These numbered 22,000 and a large additional number would be released weekly, between July and September. Altogether, between 70,000 and 80,000 men had been added to the numbers available for agricultural work. These additions had not solved the labour problem but they were a great advance and put an entirely new aspect on the matter.

DAYLIGHT SAYING IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The Senate has passed the Daylight Saving Bill, which will come into force in 1918.

THE BRITISH FOOD MINISTRY.

LONDON, June 28.

Mr. U. F. Wintrour, the Director of Army Contracts, has been appointed permanent Secretary to the Food Ministry.

BRITISH SEAMEN AND THE PACIFIST LABOUR LEADERS.

EMBARGO ENDORSED BY REFERENDUM.

LONDON, June 28.

The Seafarers' Conference has reaffirmed the embargo placed on Messrs. Macdonald and Jowett, although a telegram from Mr. Henderson at Petrograd was read stating that the declaring of the embargo was likely to create difficulties for the Provisional Government.

It is stated that 474,700 organised workers have so far approved of the Union's attitude, and 52,000 have disapproved.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said that he had received from two to three thousand communications from different parts of the Empire, all over the world, endorsing the action. He contemplates calling an International Seafarers' Conference on the subject of the submarine murders.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

LONDON, June 28.

The "Daily News" Lobby correspondent states that the consensus of political opinion is that Lord Hardinge must resign the Under-Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain will remain at his post, but it is expected that he will shortly submit a scheme for the Governmental reform of India, including a closer linking of the Home and Indian Governments.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

LONDON, June 29.

The Cotton Conference was private, but an official statement will be issued. It is reported that it has been decided to form a Board of Control for raw cotton.

It is expected that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange will open on Friday.

LATER.

It is officially confirmed that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange re-opens on Friday, under conditions framed by the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

With a view to avoiding all further speculation a Board of Control will be established immediately, and will include representatives of the spinners, manufacturers, importers, distributors and the principal operatives associations, and also representatives of the Board of Trade.

AGRICULTURAL WORK IN ENGLAND.

PRISONERS-OF-WAR EMPLOYED.

LONDON, June 28.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders northward of Rouen. There was sharp fighting, with considerable enemy loss.

We brought down six and drove down two enemy aeroplanes. None of ours were missing.

RAIDS REPULSED ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Milner, in a statement on the agricultural labour arrangements, including 2,700,000 acres of grassland, instructions for the ploughing of which had been issued, said that prisoners-of-war were being increasingly employed. Between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners were due to arrive from the front, of which the greater number would be utilized for agricultural purposes.

P. & O. MAIL STEAMER SUNK.

BOMBAY, June 27.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer "Lancet," when a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring their inability to take any further part in the selection of doctors for military service, unless the War Office would undertake not to grant any commission to a doctor even though volunteering for service, the committee considered to be at the time being indispensable for civil work.

In a statement accompanying the resolution sent to Lord Derby, it was mentioned that in a certain town where chemicals and munitions were manufactured, with a population of over 20,000, all the doctors were of military age, and the committee did not suppose it was the intention of the War Office to leave a larger munition area like this entirely without any medical practitioners to look after it.

Lord Derby replied the same day agreeing that the procedure prevailing up to last week with regard to the selection of doctors shall be continued, and I will further agree not to give a commission to any doctor except on the recommendation of your committee." He, however, reserved to himself the right to reconsider the position in the event of the number asked for not being forthcoming.

A MELANCHOLY DOCUMENT.

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding the Mesopotamia Report, Mr. Bonar Law suggested postponement of discussion for a week to enable the House to consider the Report. He stated that it was obviously the Government's duty to take immediate action regarding those specially accused of culpability.

Replying to questions as to whether Viscount Hardinge would retain his present position, Mr. Bonar Law said these questions assume Viscount Hardinge to be guilty. He had no wish to make any such assumption at present.

DYING AIRMAN'S QUESTION.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding the Mesopotamia Report, Mr. Bonar Law suggested postponement of discussion for a week to enable the House to consider the Report. He stated that it was obviously the Government's duty to take immediate action regarding those specially accused of culpability.

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THE MORNING POST.

LONDON, June 28.

The "Morning Post" says:—Such incompetence and neglect deserve something more than censure. The attitude of the three gods of Olympus, Viscount Hardinge, General Sir Beauchamp-Duff, and Sir William Meyer makes it impossible for any of them to continue further in public employment.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—The Indian Army has been the school of brave men and efficient officers, but dry rot and incompetency have been at the top.

THE USE OF TRACTORS AND MOTOR PLOUGHS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Marlborough announced that the Board of Agriculture possessed 628 tractors, of which 136 were of British make and the remainder American. Also 850 motor ploughs had been purchased. It had been hoped that several thousand tractors would be available, but these hopes had been somewhat disappointed.

THE HOFFMANN AFFAIR.

BERNE, June 28.

In the debate in the Swiss National Council on the Hoffmann affair, the Italian Deputy accused M. Granić, the Socialist Deputy for Zurich, of visiting Italy with the object of offering money to Italian Socialists to oppose the war.

M. Greulich admitted that he went to Milan and Bologna on behalf of a third party, who asked him to transmit an offer of money made by a person whose economic interests in Italy, the war was endangering, "but the affair went no further."

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 28.

Silver is quoted at 37s. There has been China and other buying. The market is steady.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN CONTINGENTS ARRIVED IN FRANCE.

LONDON, June 27.

The Admiralty announced that the arrivals of shipping during the week were 2,876, and the sailings 2,923.

Twenty-one vessels over and seven under 1,600 tons were sunk. Twenty-two were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING REPORT.

ROME, June 28.

The shipping returns for the week ending June 24 shows that 283 ships arrived and 536 departed.

One steamer and two sailing ships were lost.

MESSRS. MACDONALD AND JOWETT.

SEAMEN'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, June 27.

At a conference of seafarers' organisations held in London it was unanimously resolved not to remove the embargo on Messrs. Macdonald and Jowett proceeding to Russia at present.

SHIPPING AMALGAMATION CONFIRMED.

LONDON, June 28.

At a meeting of the P. & O. S. N. Co., the arrangements for the acquisition of the Union Company of New Zealand were unanimously confirmed.

DOCTORS' ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, June 27.

PROMPT WITHDRAWAL OF LORD DERBY'S LETTER.

In his letter of April 21, announcing that in consequence of the submarine campaign against hospital ships hospitals are to be established overseas, Lord Derby said it would be necessary for medical men of military age to be called up at once.

The letter was considered at a special meeting of the Central Medical War Committee and the Committee of Reference of the Royal Colleges (as the "Lancet"), when a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring their inability to take any further part in the selection of doctors for military service, unless the War Office would undertake not to grant any commission to a doctor even though volunteering for service, for the time being indispensable for civil work.

In a statement accompanying the resolution sent to Lord Derby, it was mentioned that in a certain town where chemicals and munitions were manufactured, with a population of over 20,000, all the doctors were of military age, and the committee did not suppose it was the intention of the War Office to leave a larger munition area like this entirely without any

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SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, Daylight
MANILA	DOOGSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 p.m.

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THE EXODUS.

AN EMINENT ENGINEER ON THE BIBLE STORY.

THE TEN PLAGUES.

We take the following from an Indian paper:-

That veteran irrigation engineer, Sir William Willcocks, continues in spite of advancing years to display an energy and an industry that are a positive revelation even to his most intimate friends. He is always up and doing, carrying out experiments, investigations or research work and a collection of the reports drawn up, the articles published on the lectures made by him during the past few years would reveal a versatility and physical agility which are astounding in a man who has had such a long active service in the East and who is fast approaching man's allotted span of life. This month he has delivered two most interesting lectures, one before the Sultan's Geographical Society on "The Waste Lands of Egypt," in which he outlined what could be done with the vast area that is still uncultivated or unclaimed, and the second before the Egyptian Institute on "The Ten Plagues of Egypt and the crossing of the Red Sea." The first, although important, is mainly of local interest, but the second deals with a subject that is so universally engrossing that I propose to devote my Notes this week to a summary of the points made by him and the explanation offered on details that have always been the subject of a certain amount of controversial discussion.

Sir William opened his lecture by explaining what manner of man Moses was and how he came to become the leader of the Israelites out of their captivity. Israel at this period was chafing and restive under its long bondage. The taskmasters sat over it by the King "who knew not Joseph" were severe, but not absolutely unreasonable in their so-called demand for bricks without straw. The lecturer had picked out of old ruins the Delta scores of bricks which contained nothing but straw dashed round with mud. These had undoubtedly been made by captives who were contemplating revolt. The taskmasters had furnished a sufficient quantity of straw for a certain tale of bricks. The captives had hurriedly waded the straw and delivered a totally inadequate number of bricks. They were beaten and forced to collect straw and complete their tasks. Captives who acted in this way had begun to feel that they were not utterly helpless, a fact that is borne out by statements in Exodus. The Israelites went up out of Egypt harnessed or carrying arms; Moses went out with a high hand, showing that he was nearly a match for Pharaoh. This, in his opinion, has an important bearing on the departure of the children of Israel from Egypt and the statement that they perished from and at the same time spoiled the Egyptians would appear as a plundering of the latter, grimly described as a payment for many years' work done without any remuneration.

THE PLAGUE OF FLEAS.

The salt water travelled up the branches and canals of the river, killing the fish and forcing the frogs to leave the water. The land in August is dry and parched and covered in many places with salt efflorescence blown by the winds from the arrival of the red flood water. This explains the reference to the magicians of Egypt being likewise, with their enchantments, the magicians being probably none other than the irrigation engineers of the day. The occurrence of an exceedingly low Nile would account for the killing of fish on such a scale as to attract the attention of it.

THE PLAGUE OF FLEAS.

The salt water travelled up the branches and canals of the river, killing the fish and forcing the frogs to leave the water. The land in August is dry and parched and unable to move about on the heated ground. This plague had often been witnessed by the Israelites in ordinary low Niles but on this occasion the frogs died all over the place and were gathered together in heaps and the whole land stank. This does not refer to the whole of Egypt but to the Field of Zozen only.

Those of the Israelites settled along the tail reaches of the river suffered from these plagues equally with the Egyptians and they doubtless emigrated annually in August with their flocks to the main settlements in the Land of Goshen, where they had an abundance of sweet water a few feet below the surface of the ground. It was with this water that they irrigated "with their feet" the cucumbers, onions, leeks, onions and garlic, which they often longed for in the wilderness.

THE PLAGUE OF LICE AND FLIES.

The third plague of lice (in reality sandflies or fleas as stated in the margin of the text) and the fourth of flies may be considered as the insect pest, which carries the narrative right into the end of September. The ground was dry and parched and, as mentioned above, covered with sandflies in the aggravated form such as they appear in this instance did not accompany ordinary low foods, when limited amounts of fresh water found their way northwards, and it is stated that the magicians failed to perform this plague. In the matter of the first three plagues there is no direct mention of there having been any difference between the difficulties of the Egyptians and Israelites, but it is distinctly stated that the plague of flies was confined to the Field of Zozen, from which it may be assumed that the Land of Goshen escaped entirely since no flies means no dead frogs or dead fish.

THE PLAGUE OF MURMUR AND SCORIAS.

The fifth plague of murmur of cattle and the sixth of boils may be considered, said Sir William, as the plagues of animals and men following on the drinking of filthy and contaminated water. The murmur is a disease prevalent in Egypt, more particularly in Lower Egypt among cattle, especially buffaloes; it is known locally as "bitbone," the condition being very similar to rinderpest to which he pointed out that the description of the first plague "He turned their waters into blood and slew all their fish" refers to the red muddy waters of the Nile flood which, however, are not only not destructive to fish but are very beneficial to them. He pointed out that the right interpretation of this text is the key to the comprehension of all the remaining plagues and offered the following explanation. In the days before sanitation, when there was no refrigeration following to set four days limit of the Nile flood, any animal that is attacked recovers. The cattle of the Israelites escaped the mud altogether because they were supplied with drinking water from the fresh water wells in Goshen.

The plague of boils is not so evident as the others. The drinking of polluted water by human beings in Egypt to-day is followed by "bilharzia" and not by sudden attack of boils. Internal disorders would be the natural sequence of the conditions prevailing in a very low state in the Field of Zozen, but these would finally result in severe infant mortality, which is rightly the tenth and not the sixth plague. In the old days, however, at basin irrigation Sir William and the Field of Zozen was far more seriously afflicted in a year of very low flood than in our day of perennial irrigation, and the batch of Egypt and kindred diseases with which the world was once familiar, are unknown to-day.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

THE CHINA MAIL.

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